

METHOD FOR CALIBRATING COLOR OF TRANSMITTED DIGITAL IMAGE

## Background of the invention

5       The present invention relates to a method for  
calibrating color of a digital image transmitted from a  
computer image processing system to another computer  
image processing system so that color matching problems  
created by the transmission of digital images can be  
10       practically eliminated.

      According to the recent developments in computer  
image processing technology and the communication  
technology for digital data, it has become possible to  
transmit digital images from one computer image  
15       processing system to another computer image processing  
system.

      Advances in computer image processing technology and  
advances in digital data communications technology have  
made it possible to transmit digital images from one  
20       location to another in a short time regardless of  
distance. In particular, the recent advances in Internet  
communications technology have made rational management  
of the sending and receipt of digital images possible.  
These activities are having an effect even on our daily  
25       lives. For example, systems are appearing in which  
specific businesses provide information including digital  
images to large numbers of nonspecific consumers through  
an Internet communications system so as to engage in  
direct commercial transactions without going through  
30       intermediaries, or in which large numbers of nonspecific  
consumers order work of the same content to specific  
businesses through an Internet communications system as  
opposed to a conventional system, or ordering  
photographic processing to specific businesses through  
35       local photo processing shops. Further, cases have  
appeared in which photo processing shops having  
insufficient facilities or capabilities for computer

image processing streamline their operations by business tie-ups through network systems involving known digital data transmission methods with businesses having sophisticated capabilities in that technology.

5           However, such systems for the transmission and reception of digital images have only just been put together. There are still problems remaining to be solved. One of these problems is the problem of the mismatch of color of an image transmitted between two  
10 computer image processing systems (brightness, contrast, chroma, and color balance: hereinafter simply referred to as "color").

15           In general, there is a method of reading an image by a scanner so as to store the image as digital data in a computer, or taking a photograph by a digital camera, then connecting the digital camera to a computer and transmitting and storing the digital data of the image in the computer. Whatever the case, a mismatch in color  
20 unavoidably occurs between the color of the original image and the color of the digital image displayed on the monitor of the computer. The reason is naturally due to the performance of the reading equipment and computers as explained later.

25           While the extent of the mismatch in image color due to these unavoidable factors differs depending on the equipment comprising the systems, the situation becomes more complicated the greater the number of the possible combinations of two image processing systems. It may be said without exaggeration that this problem has to be  
30 solved or else no further advances in digital information transmission systems including the transmission of images can be expected.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

35           The present invention has as its object the provision of a rational and practical method for calibrating image color which solves the problems of the mismatch in image color, when using a pair of computer

image processing systems or a plurality of computer processing systems in combination, or when transmitting an image between two computer image processing systems through a system for transmitting digital images using a communication system such as an Internet communication system.

To attain the above-mentioned object, the present invention was developed based on confirmation by experiments that the mismatch in image color occurring when transmitting an image between independent computer image processing systems A and B is due to the difference in the color related functions of the equipment making up the systems such as the difference in the reading function of image reading equipment and that this mismatch in color does not substantially change in content of the mismatch of image color even if the images dealt with differ.

The basic technical idea of the present invention was created based upon the knowledge mentioned above, as follows.

Acknowledging that there is no change in the function affecting the color of a transmitted image displayed on a monitor of a system B to which a digital image is transmitted from a system A, the basic color image, such as an R.G.B. standard color image, is scanned in the system A so that the digital data of this image is stored in the memory of the computer of the system A, the digital data of this basic R.G.B. color image is then transmitted to the system B by way of a known transmission method, such as by using an MO (magneto-optical) disc, then a conventional color matching operation is applied to the digital R.G.B. image indicated on the monitor of the system B so as to match the color of this digital image to the color of original R.G.B. image in such a way that the color data is adjusted in, e.g. a floating palette to substantially match the color of the digital R.G.B. image to the color

of the original R.G.B. image by operating the computer of the system B, so that the deviation of data from a zero point of the color data is read, next the deviated data is set as a correction value applied by the color  
5 matching operation to the digital image indicated on the monitor of the system B so as to create the condition that the color of any digital image indicated on the monitor of the system B can be accepted as being substantially identical to a corresponding original color  
10 image transmitted from the system A to the system B.

The above-mentioned basic technical idea of the present invention can be applied to creating a condition such that the color of the digital image indicated on the monitor of the system B is substantially matched to the  
15 color of the digital image indicated on the monitor of the system A.

Further, it is possible to select a common unique color image between two systems as a basic color image to set the correction data applied to the color matching  
20 operation mentioned above.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an explanatory view showing an outline of equipment of computer image processing systems A and B in a representative embodiment of the basic invention.

25 FIG. 2 is a flow chart of the content of an experiment of a first embodiment worked by transmitting an image from the computer image processing systems A to the computer image processing system B shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a line drawing of an RGB basic color image used as the basic color image Z common to the system A  
30 and system B in the transmission of an image shown in FIGS. 1 and 2.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart of the content of the process of a second embodiment.

35 FIG. 5 is a flow chart of the content of the process of a third embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a line drawing showing the content of a

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photographic print of fruit employed in the experiment of the first embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a line drawing showing the content of a photographic print of Mt. Bandai employed in the experiment of a fifth embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a line drawing showing part of a specification (trimmed display) used in the experiment of the fifth embodiment.

FIG. 9 is a line drawing showing part of a specification (color balance display of image) used in the experiment of the fifth embodiment.

#### Description of the preferred embodiments

It is a known fact that information transmission systems linking pairs of computer image processing systems A and B through communications lines have been perfected and that digital data is accurately transmitted in that case. Further, it is known that similar results are obtained even when transmitting digital data between two systems through the use of MO discs. Therefore, for convenience in explanation, the present invention will be explained with reference to the following embodiments for the case of transmission of an image by use of an MO disc.

Before explaining the embodiments of the present invention in detail, the computer image processing systems A and B used in the experiments will be briefly explained. That is, in the experiments performed for confirming the embodiments of the present invention, a pair of independent computer image processing systems owned by the applicant of the present invention were used. The monitors in particular were arranged close to each other so as to confirm the results of the experiments.

Next, these experimental facilities will be explained with reference to FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 1, predetermined experiments were conducted using as the system A a system comprised of a Power Macintosh® G3 as

the computer 1, a Sanyo<sup>®</sup> Electric Diamond RD 21G as the  
monitor 2, an Epson<sup>®</sup> PM-2000C Inkjet Printer as the  
printer 3, a Microtek<sup>®</sup> ScanMaker<sup>®</sup> 5 as the scanner 4, and  
an Olympus<sup>®</sup> Turbo MO 640S as the MO drive 5, and using as  
5 the system B a system comprised of a Power Macintosh<sup>®</sup>  
9600/300 as the computer 6, a Sony<sup>®</sup> Trinitron<sup>®</sup> GPD-G 500J  
as the monitor 7, an Epson<sup>®</sup> PM-2000C Inkjet Printer as  
the printer 8, a Microtek<sup>®</sup> ScanMaker<sup>®</sup> 4 as the scanner 9,  
and an Olympus<sup>®</sup> 640 MO TURBO WHITE as the MO drive 10.

10 [First Embodiment]

This embodiment is a typical example of the present  
invention assuming the case of transmitting an original  
image from the system A to the system B through an MO  
disc, making the color of the digital image displayed on  
15 the monitor of the system B substantially match the color  
of the original image when viewed. Next, an explanation  
will be given of the results of an experiment conducted  
for confirming the results of this embodiment with  
reference to the flow chart shown in FIG. 2.

20 First, a known RGB basic color image (FIG. 3) was  
selected as a color image Z common to the systems A and  
B, while a photograph (print) of fruit shown in FIG. 6  
was employed as the original image desired to be  
transmitted.

25 First, at step 1 of the preparatory work, the basic  
color image Z was scanned by the scanner 4 of the  
system A and stored as digital data in the memory of the  
computer 1. The digital data was written onto an MO disc  
by the MO drive 5. At step 2, the digital data on the MO  
30 disc was read into the memory of the computer 6 of the  
system B from the MO drive 10 of the system B and  
displayed as the digital image Z<sub>1</sub> on the monitor 7.

Next, at step 3, the computer 6 was operated to  
adjust the color data indicated on the monitor

[brightness, contrast, chroma and color balance (R.G.B.)]  
so that the color of the digital image  $Z_1$  substantially  
matched the basic color image  $Z$  when viewed by applying a  
conventional method such as a method described in "User's  
5 guide of Adobe<sup>®</sup> Photoshop LE-J (Japanese Edition:  
Chapter 8: Correction Color, page 101 - 110)". The  
deviation from the original (zero point) of the color  
data produced in this work was read and set as the  
correction values  $\alpha$  for application to the color  
10 matching operation applied to any digital image indicated  
on the monitor of the system B, which was transmitted  
from the system A, so that a digital image having  
substantially identical color to any original image of  
the system A can be indicated on the monitor of the  
15 system B, then the preparatory work is ended. Note that  
the correction values were brightness (-54),  
contrast (-9), chroma (0), and color balance [R(-8),  
G(03), B(-6)].

Next, at step 4 of this experiment, the photographic  
20 print X of fruit shown in Fig. 6 was scanned by the  
scanner 2 of the system A and stored in the memory of the  
computer. This data was written onto an MO disc by the  
MO drive 5. At step 5, this MO disc was transferred to  
the system B and the data (\*) displayed as the digital  
25 image  $X_1$  on the monitor 7. Next, the color matching  
operation was applied to the digital image  $X_1$  to create  
the condition that the color of the digital image  $X_1$  was  
corrected to substantially match the color of the  
original image X by applying the above-mentioned  
30 correction values to the color data (\*). As a result, it  
was possible to indicate on the monitor of the system B a  
digital image  $X_2$  of a color substantially matching the  
original image X when viewed.

From the understanding that the basic technical idea  
35 of the present invention relating to the transmission of  
images between a pair of systems A and B is valid between

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image processors even in the same system, the following experiment was performed as a second embodiment.

That is, this experiment was conducted to confirm whether or not the basic technical idea of the present invention can be applied to change color of the digital image indicated on the monitor of the system in a condition to substantially match the color of the original image before scanning. This experiment was performed at the system A using a photographic print of fruit (Fig. 6) employed in the experiment of the first embodiment and employing the above RGB basic color image Z (Fig. 3) to find the correction values applied to the color matching operation.

The results of the experiment of the second embodiment are explained below with reference to the flow chart shown in FIG. 4.

First, at step 1, a reference color image Z was scanned by the scanner A and stored as digital data in the memory of the computer 1. This was displayed on the monitor 2 as the digital image  $Z_1$ . Next, the color data displayed on the monitor 2 [brightness, contrast, chroma, and color balance (R, G, B)] of the digital image  $Z_1$  was adjusted by conventional technique of adjustment by operating the computer 1 so as to make the color of the digital image  $Z_1$  substantially match the color of the basic color image Z when viewed. The resultant digital image  $Z_2$  was displayed on the monitor (step 2). Next, at step 3, the deviations from the origin (zero point) of the color data were read and set as the correction values  $\beta$  to be applied in the image color correction, then the preparatory work was ended. Note that the values were brightness (-39), contrast (-3), chroma (0), and color balance [R(+1), G(0), B(+1)].

Next, the color matching operation of an image was performed by the main work. That is, at step 4, a photographic print (FIG. 6) of the original image X was scanned by the scanner 4 and its digital data stored in

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the memory of the computer 1. At step 5, the data was displayed as the digital image  $X_3$  on the monitor 2. Next, the above correction values  $\beta$  were applied to color match the digital image  $X_3$  for the known image color correction work. As a result, it was possible to display on the monitor a digital image  $X_4$  of a color substantially matching the original image  $X$  when viewed.

The results of the experiment showed that when repeatedly scanning independent original images by a scanner in the same system and displaying them on the monitor of the computer, it was possible to easily and efficiently perform the work for displaying digital images of a color substantially matching the original images when viewed. Even when extremely accurate color matching is required, the results showed that the object can be achieved extremely efficiently and easily by the above-mentioned image color matching operation on the digital image displayed on the monitor by the technique of the present invention and by finishing work for enhancing the quality of color matching by known techniques. The extremely high practical value of the present invention can be understood from these results.

The next embodiment is an experiment conducted for the case of transmitting an image from the system A to the system B comprising displaying a digital image  $X_4$  (second embodiment) substantially matching in image color with the original image  $X$  when viewed on the monitor 2 even at the system A, transmitting the digital data of the digital image  $X_4$  to the system B through an MO disc, storing the data in the memory of the computer 6 of the system B, displaying it as the digital image  $X_5$  on the monitor 7, and performing image color matching operation on this digital image  $X_5$  to display a digital image  $X_6$  of a color substantially matching the original image  $X$  when viewed. When transmitting an image from the system A to the system B by this embodiment, it becomes possible to discuss work in a state displaying digital images of the

same composition and having substantially matching image color on the monitors of the two systems. Next, an experiment performed as a third embodiment will be explained with reference to the flow chart of FIG. 5.

5        This experiment includes the main work of color matching of a digital image, but the work overlaps that of the second embodiment, so the explanation will be given omitting the overlapping work.

10        First, at step 1, digital data of the digital image  $Z_4$  was stored on an MO disc at the system A. At step 2, this MO disc was transmitted to the system B, the data was stored in the memory of the computer 6 of the system B, and a digital image  $Z_5$  was displayed on the monitor 7. At step 3, the conventional color matching operation of the digital image  $Z_5$  displayed on the  
15        monitor 7 of the system B was performed by adjusting the color data of the monitor display to correct the color to that substantially matching the color of the original basic color image  $Z$  when viewed. The deviations from the origin (zero point) of the color data were read and set  
20        as the correction values  $\gamma$  for application to the color modification operation to be performed on the digital image on the monitor 7 in the work of the same step as the digital image  $Z_5$  and then the preparatory work was  
25        ended. Note that the correction values  $\gamma$  were brightness (-15), contrast (-6), chroma (0), and color balance [R(-7), G(0), B(-5)].

30        Next, the main color matching operation applied to the case that an original image is transmitted from the system A to the system B and a digital image indicated on the monitor of the system B is changed to substantially match to the original image when viewed, is explained.

35        That is, at step 4, digital data of the digital image  $X_4$  corresponding to the original image  $X$  was stored on an MO disc. At step 5, this MO disc was transmitted to the system B and the image was displayed as the

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digital image  $X_s$  on the monitor 7 of the system B. Next,  
at step 6, the correction values  $\gamma$  were applied to the  
color matching operation applied to the digital image  $X_s$ .  
As a result, it was possible to display on the monitor 7  
5 a digital image  $X_6$  substantially matching the original  
image X when viewed.

From the results of the experiments of the above  
first, second, and third embodiments, the fact that there  
is an interesting interrelationship among the correction  
10 values  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  was found. That is, it was learned  
that the following relation stands among these correction  
values:

$$\alpha - \beta \approx \gamma$$

This relation was confirmed by repeated experiments.  
15 Further, according to these repeated experiments, it  
was confirmed that if correction values to be applied to  
the case of transmitting an image from the system A to  
the system B are selected, when transmitting an image  
from the system B to the system A, the same image color  
20 matching results are obtained by applying correction  
values the same in absolute values as these correction  
values but inverted in polarity (positive & negative).

As explained above, in the experiments of the  
embodiments, the color matching of the digital image  
25 displayed on the monitor 7 at the system B was achieved  
by operating the computer to adjust the color data  
(brightness, contrast, chroma, and color balance)  
displayed on the monitor based on the above color  
matching operation, but when regularly transmitting  
30 plural images between the systems A and B or when  
simultaneously transmitting and processing a large number  
of images, color matching operation of the image color by  
computer operation for each digital image as explained in  
the above embodiments would be still somewhat troublesome  
35 even though the technique of the present invention is  
superior to the conventional technique.

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However, this problem is solved by preparing an "action program for image color matching" corresponding to the image processing patterns by the above-mentioned correction values and installing the action program in the corresponding computer to perform the image color matching operation. Next, an explanation will be given of an experiment in the case of use of an action program as a fourth embodiment. Note that the preparation of such an action program is already known, for example, as in the explanation of a the manual of Adobe® Photoshop 5.5J, so a detailed explanation of the preparation of the action program will be omitted. Further, this experiment is of a format executed after step 5 of the experiment of the first embodiment, so for the experiment of this embodiment, the explanation will be limited to the work after step 3.

In an experiment as a fourth embodiment, first the step 4 of the preparatory work was performed as follows: That is, first, in the system B, the digital image  $Z_1$  was displayed on the monitor and in that state the above correction values  $\alpha$ , that is, the brightness (-54), contrast (-9), chroma (0), and color balance [R(-8), G(0), B(-6)], were applied to prepare an action program by a known technique. Next, this action program was installed in the computer 6 of the system B as the action program 1. After the above preparatory work, the steps 4 to 5 of the experiment of the first embodiment were used to display the digital images  $X_1$  for a plurality of original images differing in color on the monitor 7 of the system B, the computer 6 was operated to call up the action program 1, and the color matching operation were performed successively on the above mentioned plural digital images  $X_1$ . That is, the color matching operation for the color data was successively automatically executed by the action of the computer without independent color matching operations of the color data

displayed on the monitor.

Further, a so-called batch processing which processes several digital images stored as digital data in a computer memory all at once is also known.

5 Therefore, when color matching of several transmitted images is necessary, by employing this batch processing system when continuously transmitting images between the system A and the system B, it is possible to further raise the work efficiency. This fact is also confirmed  
10 by experiments conducted after the experiment of this embodiment.

The next fifth embodiment shows the results of an experiment assuming the case of utilization of the method of correction of the color of an image of the present  
15 invention to photographic work by a network system envisioned for the future. At the present time, photographic work by a so-called network system, including printing, is a known fact in Japan and overseas, but as mentioned above, the advances made in  
20 image processing technology by computer applied to digital data have resulted in huge changes in the nature of the business. The following business system may be mentioned as an example of a specific form of this.

That is, a digital image processing network  
25 comprised of organizations A having sufficient computer image processing technology and organizations B specializing in the work of a so-called relay business just receiving orders for image processing (correction, processing, etc. of images) from customers and requesting  
30 the actual work from the organizations A, is established. For example, a business system which divides Japan into several blocks, appoints one organization A in each block, and performs the business of the above system by a network comprised of organizations B present in the  
35 individual blocks may naturally be envisioned. The following experiment was performed envisioning this mode of business and assuming the system B as an

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organization A and the system A as an organization B.

In the experiment of the fifth embodiment,  
specifically, in the same way as in the above first to  
fourth embodiments, the case was envisioned where an RGB  
5 basic color image Z was selected as the basic color image  
common to the network, preparation of an enlarged  
photograph based on a photographic print X of Mt. Bandai  
(original image, FIG. 7) brought by the customer was  
ordered at the system A, predetermined work was performed  
10 by the system B, and the final photograph product was  
delivered to the customer through the system A.

Explaining this more specifically, in this  
experiment, the customer designated as content of  
processing for preparation of an enlarged photograph of  
15 an original image X as an original image the trimming  
(FIG. 8), color balance of the elements of the  
composition (FIG. 9) [Note: Color balance between  
sky (11), top of Mt. Bandai (12), sea of clouds (13),  
mountains (14, 15, 16 and 17)], and the dimensions of the  
20 final product, so at the system A, a specification S was  
prepared based on the designations. The original  
photographic image X and specification S were then  
scanned by the scanner of system A and stored as digital  
data in the computer 1, and the data was stored on an MO  
25 disc and transmitted to the system B.

At the system B, the data was stored in the  
computer 6 from the MO disc, the digital image  $X_1$   
indicated on the monitor 7, and predetermined image  
processing was performed on the digital image  $X_1$   
30 (similarly to the digital image  $S_1$  displayed on the  
monitor), a digital image  $X_2$  corresponding to the  
specification was thereby indicated on the monitor, and  
the image color of the digital image  $X_2$  was adjusted in  
advance to the above-mentioned reverse transmission  
35 procedure so that color adjusted digital image  $X_3$  was  
displayed on the monitor of the system B.

Then the digital image  $X_3$  was transmitted back to

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the system A (by MO disc) so as thereby to display a digital image  $X_1$ , matching in composition with the digital image  $X$ , and substantially matched in image color to that of the digital image  $X$ , on the monitor of the system A.

5       The following modification for setting the correction value becomes clear from the fifth embodiment of the present invention, that is, once the correction value  $\delta$  is set in the color matching operation applied to correct the color of the digital image indicated on the  
10       monitor of the system B when the original color image is transmitted from the system A to the system B, the correction value  $(-\delta)$  can be effectively applied to the color matching operation to correct the color of the digital image indicated on the monitor of the system A to  
15       match to the color of corresponding digital image indicated on the monitor of the system B in the case of transmitting the digital image indicated on the monitor of the system B to the system A.

20       In this experiment as well, an RGB reference color image was used as the reference color image, so the correction values  $\alpha$  of the first embodiment were employed as they were as the correction values applied to the color matching of a digital image performed in the system B. Therefore, in this experiment, first, the  
25       above specification S was prepared as preparatory work. Next, as a first step, a photographic print X of Mt. Bandai and specification S were scanned by a scanner of the system A and stored in the memory of the  
30       computer 1 as digital data, an MO disc in which this data was stored was prepared and transmitted to the system B, and the digital images  $X_1$  and  $S_1$  were displayed on the monitor 7.

35       Next, image color matching was performed on the digital image  $X_1$  and digital image  $S_1$  applying the above-mentioned correction values  $\alpha$ , that is, the brightness  $(-54)$ , contrast  $(-9)$ , chroma  $(-9)$ , and color

balance [R(-8), G(0), B(-6)] to as to display the digital image  $X_2$  and digital specification  $S_2$  of the same compositions as the original image  $X$  and specification  $S$  and substantially matched in color on the monitor 7.

5 Further, the digital image  $X_3$  of the content specified by the customer was displayed on the monitor 7 of the system B based on the image  $X_2$  with reference to the digital specification  $S_2$ .

10 Next, a digital image of the same composition as the digital image  $X_3$  and substantially matching in color was displayed on the monitor 2 of the system A. When transmitting this digital image from the system B to the system A, it is only natural that a change in the image color is unavoidable, so preparatory work based on the  
15 technical idea of the present invention becomes necessary. Image color matching operation employing values  $\delta$  obtained by inverting the signs of the correction values  $\gamma = (\alpha - \beta)$  obtained from the correction values  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  obtained by the experiments of  
20 the first and third embodiments, that is, the brightness (+15), contrast (+5), chroma (0), color balance [R(+7), G(0), B(+5)], was performed on the digital image  $X_3$  to indicate the corrected digital image  $X_4$  on the monitor 7. Next, the digital data of the  
25 digital image  $X_4$  was transmitted by an MO disc to the system A. As a result, it was possible to display a digital image  $X_5$  of the same composition as the digital image  $X_3$  and substantially matched in color on the monitor 2 of the system A.

30 As a result, it is possible for the system A to prepare an enlarged print image based on the digital data  $X_5$  by a known method by its own printer. Further, it is also naturally possible for the system B to perform print work in accordance with the specifications of a  
35 customer based on the digital image  $X_5$  and transmit the product to the system A.



The systems A and B performing the experiments in the above embodiment are both provided with scanners for reading images, and use the scanners to read original images and store them as digital data in the computer memories, but the digital data of images taken by a digital camera can be stored in the computer memories by known methods, so the method for calibrating color of a transmitted digital image between two systems according to the present invention can be successfully applied to the transmission of a color image taken by any digital camera.

In the above-mentioned five embodiments, each embodiment sets its own correction value to apply the color matching operation in accordance with how the digital image is transmitted between the systems A and B. Therefore, it is clear that the correction value applied to the color matching operation must depend upon the mode of transmission of the digital image between these systems A and B.

The following is clear from experiments in the above embodiments. That is, regardless of the selection of the basic color image, it is impossible to avoid error accompanying the setting of correction values used for image color matching operation because of the effect of the environment of the location of installation of the facilities performing the work, for example, the lighting, in terms of a visual comparison with the image color, and since there are errors in reading by the observer. This had a detrimental effect on the results of the image matching operation according to the present invention. However, as a result of repeated experiments, it was learned that a substantial effect can be expected by taking the following steps. That is, it is possible to perform the operation of setting the correction values by several operations in the same environment and finding the averages of the results or, in the case of a single operator, to set the values by the average values of data

obtained by repeated experiments (experiments conducted independently) so as to eliminate the effects of error as much as possible.

[Effects of the Invention]

5       As explained above, the problem of the mismatch of  
image color, which cannot be avoided when transmitting an  
image between two systems A and B, can be solved by  
applying correction values set in the two systems using a  
common basic color image as a medium. Image color can  
10 accordingly be corrected with a much higher efficiency  
and practicality compared with the conventional  
technique. Therefore, the method of calibrating of image  
color in transmission of an image according to the  
present invention can be expected to contribute greatly  
15 to businesses using network systems directly involving  
the transmission of images, when the same business  
organization engages in work combining a plurality of  
independent image processing systems, and to businesses  
involving commercial transactions which advertise through  
20 the Internet.

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